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Security Council

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Letter dated 26 September 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report of Tunisia submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 18 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

[Original: French]

With reference to your letter dated 4 April 2006, I have the honour to transmit herewith information relating to the implementation by Tunisia of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (see enclosure).

I take this opportunity to reiterate Tunisia's commitment to cooperating fully with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism in the discharge of its mandate.

(*Signed*) Ali **Hachani**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Replies to the questions on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005)

1. Implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)

Paragraph 1

1.1 What measures does Tunisia have in place to prohibit by law and to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts? What further steps, if any, are under consideration?

1. The measures in place to prohibit by law incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts are as follows:

- Under Act No. 2003-75 of 10 December 2003 concerning support for international efforts to combat terrorism and prevent money-laundering, incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts is subject to the same regime as an offence classified as a terrorist act.

  Article 11 of the Act provides as follows:

  "Anyone who incites the commission of a terrorist offence or conspires to commit such an offence, or intends to commit such an offence, where that intention is accompanied by any act preparatory to the commission of such an offence, shall be guilty of a terrorist offence."

- Article 12 of the 2003 Act establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of 5 to 12 years and a fine of 5,000 to 20,000 dinars for anyone who, by any means, incites the commission of terrorist offences or encourages membership of an organization or entry into an agreement relating to terrorist offences, or who uses a name, term, symbol or any other sign for the purpose of advocacy for a terrorist organization, one of its members or its activities.

- Article 19 of the Child Protection Code prohibits the exploitation of children in various forms of organized crime, including inculcating fanaticism and hatred in children and inciting them to commit acts of violence or terror.

- Under article 42 of Organic Act No. 93-85 of 2 August 1993 amending the Press Code, anyone who, through the press or by any other intentional means of dissemination, directly incites the perpetrator or perpetrators to commit a serious or minor offence, where such incitement results in the commission of such an offence, shall be considered an accomplice to said offence.

  This provision shall also be applicable where the incitement results only in an attempt to commit an offence, as established in article 59 of the Criminal Code.

- Article 44 of the Press Code establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of two months to three years and a fine of 1,000 to 2,000 dinars (US$ 1 = 1.32 D) for anyone who, by the means mentioned in article 42, directly incites hatred among races, religions or peoples, the dissemination of opinions based on racial segregation or religious extremism, the commission of the offences set out in article 48 of this Code, or the infringement of national laws.

– Article 54, paragraph 4 (new), of the Press Code provides that, where the offence is committed by the means mentioned above against a group of persons who belong by origin to a particular race or religion and for the purpose of inciting hatred among citizens or inhabitants, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of one year and a fine of 1,200 dinars.

2. Measures taken to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts:

– Article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tunisia guarantees fundamental freedoms and human rights in the universal, global, complementary and interdependent sense.

The Republic of Tunisia is founded on the principles of the rule of law and pluralism. It strives for the dignity and personal development of human beings.

State and society strive to entrench the values of solidarity, mutual assistance and tolerance among individuals, groups and generations.

The Republic of Tunisia guarantees the inviolability of the person and freedom of conscience and protects freedom of worship.

– Article 8 of the Constitution provides that political parties shall commit themselves to prohibiting all forms of violence, fanaticism, racism and discrimination.

Political parties may not base their principles, purposes, activities or programmes fundamentally on any religion, language, race, sex or region.

– Article 2 of Organic Act No. 88-32 of 3 May 1988 concerning the organization of political parties provides that political parties shall act within the bounds of the Constitution and the law. They shall also prohibit all forms of violence, as well as fanaticism, racism and all other forms of discrimination. Political parties may not base their principles, activities or programmes fundamentally on any religion, language, race, sex or region.

– Article 3, paragraph 2, of Act No. 2002-80 of 23 July 2002 concerning education and school teaching policy states:

"The purpose of education is also to entrench all the values shared by Tunisians that are based on the primacy of knowledge, work, solidarity, tolerance and moderation. Education serves to guarantee the establishment of a society that attaches great importance to its cultural identity, is open to modernity and is inspired by humanist ideals and universal principles of liberty, democracy, social justice and human rights."

– The purpose of article 1, paragraph 2, of the Child Protection Code is to ensure that children are brought up in dignity and that a culture of human brotherhood and openness to others is instilled in them, in accordance with the requirements of scientific education guidelines, and to prepare for them a free and responsible life in a civil society where the values of equity, tolerance and moderation prevail.

1.2 What measures does Tunisia take to deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts?

- Incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts constitutes a terrorist offence under articles 11 and 12 of the 2003 Act mentioned above. Thus, under article 59 of the Act, it is not considered a political offence, and the perpetrator may not, therefore, benefit from the right of asylum.

- Similarly, article 60 of the 2003 Act provides that terrorist offences shall be extraditable in accordance with the provisions of article 308 et seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, where they are committed outside the territory of Tunisia by a person who is not a Tunisian subject against an alien or foreign interests or a stateless person, if the perpetrator is on Tunisian territory.

Extradition is granted only if a proper request made by a competent State pursuant to its domestic law is submitted to the competent Tunisian authorities, and provided that the Tunisian courts have not already ruled on the case in accordance with the regulations governing their jurisdiction.

Paragraph 2

1.3 How does Tunisia cooperate with other States in strengthening the security of its international borders with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts from entering their territory, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures?

- The Tunisian security services have put in place a border control system appropriate to current requirements by strengthening border posts (land, sea and air) with specialized staff and the technical and technological means necessary to detect all possible attempts to enter or leave Tunisian territory using fraudulent travel documents.

- Organic Act No. 2004-6 of 3 February 2004, amending and supplementing Act No. 75-40 of 14 May 1975 concerning passports and travel documents, establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of 3 months to 20 years for anyone involved in operations relating to illegal immigration.

- In addition, the competent Tunisian authorities have made efforts to ensure the security and preservation of all administrative and official documents, in particular the national identity card, so as to guard against any form of counterfeiting or use by terrorist elements. These steps are additional to the introduction, as of 25 July 2003, of a new type of passport that meets international standards against counterfeiting.

- The competent Tunisian authorities have also instructed the security units at land, sea and air border posts to be rigorous in verifying the identity of travellers, particularly persons that arouse suspicion or doubt by their appearance and traits, and to be absolutely vigilant in order to establish the real identity of such persons and the real reasons for their journeys.

Paragraph 3

1.4 What international efforts is Tunisia participating in or considering participating in/initiating in order to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures?

Tunisia has undertaken, in particular, the following initiatives and action:

- The adoption in 1995 of the Carthage Charter on Tolerance in the Mediterranean, at the International Conference on the Teaching of Tolerance in the Mediterranean Area, which was held in Tunis;
- The establishment on 7 November 2001, at the initiative of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, of the Ben Ali Chair for Dialogue among Civilizations and Religions, whose main purpose is to encourage knowledge of other civilizations and religions;
- The launch of the Tunis Appeal for Dialogue among Civilizations, following the international symposium "Dialogue among Civilizations: Theory and Practice", held in Tunis on 12 and 13 November 2001 at the initiative of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- The launch on 7 November 2002 by the President of the Republic of Tunisia of the initiative to hold an international conference, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the purpose of elaborating a code of conduct for the fight against terrorism;
- The establishment in 2003 of an international prize of the President of the Republic for Islamic studies that encourage enlightened reflection;
- The institution by Tunisia of the first International Prize for Solidarity in 2004;
- The establishment on 3 May 2005 of the Tunis Forum for Peace as part of cooperation between the Government of Tunisia and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
- The holding in Tunis on 30 January 2006 of the International Symposium on Human Civilizations and Cultures: from Dialogue to Alliance, at the end of which the Tunis Declaration on the Alliance of Civilizations was read out.

1.5 What steps is Tunisia taking to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters?

1. Steps to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance:

Article 6 of Act No. 2003-75 of 10 December 2003, mentioned above, provides that "acts of incitement, by whatever means, to hatred or racial or religious fanaticism are subject to the same regime as offences that are classified as terrorist acts".

2. Steps to prevent subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters:

- Article 5, paragraph 4, of the Constitution provides that the Republic of Tunisia shall guarantee the inviolability of the person and freedom of conscience and shall protect freedom of worship.
- Article 165 of the Criminal Code establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of six months and a fine of 120 dinars for anyone who hinders or disrupts

the practice of religion or religious ceremonies, without prejudice to the more severe penalties incurred for insults, assault or threats.

- Article 166 of the Criminal Code establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of three months for anyone who forces a person by means of violence or threats to practise or refrain from practising a religion.

- Article 167 et seq. of the Criminal Code establish a number of offences relating to graves. Any desecration of a grave is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years.

- Article 5 of the Act concerning mosques of 3 May 1988 prohibits any activity in mosques, in the form of speeches, meetings or writing, by persons other than those belonging to the body responsible for the running of the mosque.

- Article 11 of the Act concerning mosques establishes a penalty of imprisonment for a term of one year and a fine of 1,000 dinars, or either of the two penalties, solely for anyone who incites rebellion in a mosque.

- Article 3, paragraph 2, of Act No. 2002-80 of 23 July 2002 concerning education and school teaching policy stipulates that an additional purpose of education is to entrench all the values shared by Tunisians that are based on the primacy of knowledge, work, solidarity, tolerance and moderation. Education serves to guarantee the establishment of a society that attaches great importance to its cultural identity, is open to modernity and is inspired by humanist ideals and universal principles of liberty, democracy, social justice and human rights.

Paragraph 4

1.6 What is Tunisia doing to ensure that any measures taken to implement paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of resolution 1624 (2005) comply with all of its obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law?

- Tunisia has always striven to reconcile the need to protect society against terrorism with the need to respect human rights.

- In this regard, article 1 of the 2003 Act mentioned above provides that the law shall guarantee the right of society to live in security and peace, protected from anything that may undermine its stability, and to reject all forms of deviance, violence, fanaticism, racial segregation and terrorism that threaten the peace and stability of societies. It also contributes to supporting the international effort to combat all forms of terrorism, tackling the sources of financing of terrorism and suppressing money-laundering within the framework of the international, regional and bilateral conventions ratified by the Republic of Tunisia and in compliance with constitutional guarantees.

- The 2003 Act did not establish special courts. The ordinary courts retain jurisdiction over terrorist offences.

- Periods of custody and preventive detention are the same as for other offences; they have not been increased, and the rights of the defence are guaranteed.

- The Higher Committee on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was established by decree No. 91-54 of 7 January 1991. The Committee is

responsible for working for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

- The establishment in 2002 of the post of General Coordinator for Human Rights within the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has consolidated Tunisia's commitment to human rights.

- By decree No. 2006-1051 of 20 April 2006, the National Commission on International Humanitarian Law was established, with responsibility for the following:

1. Submitting proposals and studies on the implementation of international humanitarian law at the national level;

2. Submitting the proposals necessary to adapt national legislation to the rules of international humanitarian law;

3. Proposing an annual plan for the dissemination and national application of international humanitarian law culture, and coordination with the relevant bodies to ensure that the proposed plan is implemented;

4. Ensuring cooperation with humanitarian committees, associations and organizations active in the field of international humanitarian law.

- With regard to measures taken to ensure respect for the rights of refugees, the right of asylum is enshrined in article 17 of the Tunisian Constitution, which prohibits the extradition of political refugees.

- Tunisia has consistently contributed to international efforts to protect refugees and ensure their right to asylum. It ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol thereto on 2 June 1955 and 27 July 1968 respectively.

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28 September 2006

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Letter dated 28 September 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As the time set by the Security Council for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to complete its work draws closer, it becomes more imperative than ever that its work be conducted with the highest standards of integrity and veracity, as well as with efficiency.

My Government has in the past brought to the attention of the Security Council the fact that the Tribunal has among its staff, including on defence teams, individuals who are themselves accused of having committed serious crimes during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. My Government identified one Callixte Gakwaya and 13 other individuals who are well known among Rwandans as genocide suspects, but who are currently employed or have until very recently been employed by the Tribunal.

The Government and the people of Rwanda consider it the most perverse outrage for genocide suspects to serve in any capacity on the very Tribunal established to bring the most serious suspects to justice.

We also consider it unfortunate that at a time when the Tribunal was working to repair its damaged reputation among Rwandans, it is seen to be failing to take any action to distance itself from these genocide suspects. This is undermining the credibility of the Tribunal in Rwanda and will further compromise confidence in it among genocide survivors and witnesses.

My Government considers this state of affairs to be very unfortunate. We believe that it could complicate the implementation of the completion strategy at a time when the international community expects the Tribunal to be working diligently, with the highest standards of integrity and efficiency, to complete its work.

Furthermore, there is little doubt in our minds that Member States of the United Nations, whose assessed and voluntary contributions finance the Tribunal, would strongly object to their contributions being spent to pay salaries or other fees to individuals who are themselves genocide suspects.

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Finally, I wish to reiterate, once again, my Government's readiness to continue to cooperate fully with the Tribunal in its work. We sincerely hope that this issue can be addressed expeditiously to enable the Tribunal to regain the confidence of the Rwandan people.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Prof. Joseph **Nsengimana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2006/770

Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security

I. Introduction

1. In his statement made on behalf of the Security Council (S/PRST/2005/52), the President of the Council welcomed the United Nations System-wide Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), contained in the report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2005/636, annex).

2. The System-wide Action Plan was developed in 2005 pursuant to the statement by the President of the Security Council contained in document S/PRST/2004/40, in which the President, on behalf of the Council, requested the Secretary-General to develop a system-wide action plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). The Action Plan was prepared by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, in close cooperation with the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) and its Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, and draws on contributions received from 39 United Nations entities.

3. The Action Plan covers virtually all major areas of action in the field of women, peace and security, reflecting the mandates provided by the Security Council in its resolution 1325 (2000) and the relevant presidential statements.[1] It encompasses a total of 269 actions and provides a framework for inter-agency activities during the period 2005-2007. Activities are clustered under each area of action according to a typology of action, for example, gender mainstreaming policy and strategy development, capacity-building, support to local women's organizations, research and knowledge management, and advisory services.

4. In his statement (S/PRST/2005/52), the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council, requested the Secretary-General to update, monitor and review the implementation and integration on an annual basis of the System-wide Action Plan and report to the Council, starting in October 2006. The present report responds to that mandate.

[1] S/PRST/2001/31, S/PRST/2002/32 and S/PRST/2004/40.

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II. Objectives and methodology of the implementation review

5. The Secretary-General tasked the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women to undertake the review of the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan and to take into consideration the views of stakeholders, including key United Nations entities, Member States and non-United Nations actors in order to ensure an inclusive approach.

6. In reviewing the implementation of the Action Plan, the Office focused on the level of implementation of the Plan by United Nations entities; the assessment of institutional capacities, including monitoring, reporting and accountability procedures; and ways and means of strengthening the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and mainstreaming a gender perspective in all areas of action of the Plan.

7. In view of those objectives, information from United Nations entities was sought on the following three central clusters of issues:

- Achievements in the implementation of the Action Plan under the major operational areas of action, including examples of good practices
- Gaps and challenges in an institutional and organizational capacity to implement the Action Plan, including lessons learned
- Recommendations for future action to address the challenges identified and accelerate the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)

8. Various methods of data collection and analysis were employed to ensure the reliability and validity of findings. In collaboration with Member States, United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations, a three-phase consultative process was conducted, including a comprehensive online questionnaire forwarded to all 39 United Nations entities that had contributed to the Action Plan, a series of interviews with Organization officials and experts and the holding of focus group discussions, including with Member States and civil society organizations. The review covers the period from 1 November 2005 through 30 June 2006, the deadline set by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women for completion of the questionnaire.

9. Responses to the questionnaire were received from 29 of 39 United Nations entities.[2] The assessment team held 12 interviews with senior officials across the United Nations system and organized two focus group discussions: one with members of the Security Council and "Friends of 1325" and the other with the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. Extensive documentary research was undertaken to substantiate conclusions.

[2] The Division for the Advancement of Women/Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Public Information, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, ECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, ICTR, ICTY, ILO, INSTRAW, OCHA, OHCHR, OSAGI, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNIFIP, UNITAR, WFP and the World Bank.

III. Findings of the implementation review

A. Progress and good practices in thematic areas

10. The collective responses to the review indicate that a significant amount of work to implement resolution 1325 (2000) is under way. Many activities are relevant, effective, innovative and important. Progress in implementing a wide array of activities envisaged in the System-wide Action Plan has been achieved, albeit to a different extent in each area of action. A brief overview of progress in the implementation of the activities planned in each area of action is set out below. The overview is linked to the mandates/orientation under each area of action as spelled out in the Plan. Good practice examples are also provided for each area of action.

1. Conflict prevention and early warning

11. The main emphasis is on increasing women's full participation in conflict prevention work and decision-making; developing effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and organizing systematic gender training for all staff working on early warning and conflict prevention. The Department of Political Affairs facilitated women's participation in early warning and conflict prevention work, including through consultations with local women's groups on the situation on the ground, and completed a gender-sensitive framework for political analysis to be used by the Department's desk officers. The World Bank focused on mainstreaming a gender perspective into a conflict analysis framework to ensure the collection of data disaggregated by sex and gender-sensitive analysis of the prevention of conflict. The Economic Commission for Africa used the African gender and development index to monitor national implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) in 12 countries. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has started to integrate gender-specific indicators into newly developed early warning/early action systems for emergencies and to pilot a system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of early warning data for elaborating gender-sensitive conflict prevention policies and programmes. UNIFEM completed three pilot projects on gender-sensitive early warning indicators. The World Food Programme (WFP) successfully integrated gender analysis in its vulnerability analysis and mapping and emergency food security needs assessment and completed mainstreaming a gender perspective into its contingency planning guidelines and early warning tools. The International Labour Organization (ILO) completed research studies on early warning within the framework of a broader research project on strengthening employment in response to a crisis. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), together with its partners, organized a series of training programmes on the prevention of conflict for national human rights institutions in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe and Central Asia.

2. Peacemaking and peacebuilding

12. The strategic orientation of United Nations system activities has been focused on strengthening capacity-building in the field to ensure women's full participation at all stages of the peace process, especially in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements. The Department of Political Affairs issued a policy statement on gender equality and strategic goals of gender mainstreaming and launched a peacemaker databank and operational mediation support tool. The Department

continues to encourage women's participation in political life through capacity-building seminars and workshops and provides support for recently elected female members of Parliament in the Central African Republic, whose numbers increased during the last legislative elections.

13. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNIFEM supported women's participation in elections in Haiti, Burundi, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including through the provision of leadership training, resulting in an increase in women's involvement in electoral processes. Senior leaders of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations missions hold regular meetings with women representatives of host countries. UNIFEM facilitated the participation of Sudanese and Somali women in peace negotiations and issued a methodology note and a gender mainstreaming checklist for the Somalia joint assessment mission. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific successfully developed a strategic programme framework that focuses on gender-sensitive capacity-building in conflict and post-conflict countries. The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) prepared a guide for national action planning, entitled "Securing Equality, Engendering Peace". The Division for Public Administration and Development Management Department of Economic and Social Affairs updated an online, searchable, interactive website containing more than 2,000 profiles of conflict prevention and peacebuilding organizations in sub-Saharan Africa. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP, the Department of Political Affairs, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WFP and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) conducted various gender-sensitive workshops and training on resolution 1325 (2000) for civilian, military and humanitarian personnel, and national and local NGOs. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with partners, prepared a leadership training course for refugee women, that includes a module on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). OHCHR successfully facilitated the demobilization mechanisms in Colombia to incorporate measures to guarantee the rights of victims, especially women and children, to truth, justice and reparation.

3. Peacekeeping operations

14. The United Nations entities focused on developing policies and operational tools to facilitate gender mainstreaming into all thematic and functional areas of peacekeeping, including the mandates of peacekeeping missions, and on providing regular gender training for all categories and levels of peacekeeping personnel. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the lead entity in this area, finalized a policy statement and a Department-wide action plan for implementing resolution 1325 (2000) at Headquarters that would ensure, inter alia, the inclusion of data disaggregated by sex and the increased recruitment of women in peacekeeping. An Interdepartmental Task Force to oversee its implementation was also established. Fifty Member States participated in a Department of Peacekeeping Operations-organized policy dialogue to review strategies to increase the number of women military and police personnel deployed in United Nations peacekeeping missions. The DPKO, the DPADM/DESA, OHCHR, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other entities, through various initiatives, mainstreamed

a gender perspective into training modules for troop and police-contributing countries to sensitize peacekeepers about gender relations and changes in gender roles owing to the experience of the conflict. The Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women prepared an updated version of the inventory of United Nations resources on women, peace and security. There were also positive advancements in developing and strengthening the network of gender advisers, gender focal points and gender units in peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has eight full-time gender advisers in multidimensional missions and focal points in the remaining missions. OHCHR appointed focal gender focal points to all human rights sections of peacekeeping operations.

4. Humanitarian response

15. The main focus of United Nations activities is on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all humanitarian assistance programmes and on providing operational support in that respect. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance co-chaired by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the World Health Organization is spearheading the development of a handbook entitled "Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs — Equal Opportunities. A Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action". The handbook provides guidance on gender analysis, actions for mainstreaming gender into assistance sectors as well as indicators to measure progress. Under the leadership of UNAIDS, the joint United Nations work programme on scaling up HIV interventions for addressing the humanitarian needs of populations was finalized. UNHCR implemented the age, gender and diversity mainstreaming strategy in 40 field operations. WFP mainstreamed a gender perspective into its programming activities and provided assistance to integrate gender into national food security policies and programmes. UNFPA prepared a programme policy manual for humanitarian response, including guidance on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), trained a total of 750 health-care workers in Darfur, Sudan, and provided technical assistance to the Guatemala National Ministry for Women's Affairs to develop a national action plan on women, peace and security.

5. Post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation

16. United Nations activities target the development and implementation of gender mainstreaming policies for post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes and relevant gender training and promote women's participation in decision-making forums on post-conflict reconstruction and governance. The activities of United Nations entities in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo (Serbia), Sri Lanka and Tajikistan, have demonstrated the importance of addressing existing gender inequalities through mainstreaming a gender perspective into reconstruction policies and programmes linked to the general provision of technical assistance and training in such areas as employment, health and education. UNDP has concluded a comprehensive gender review of its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery that forms the basis of a strategic planning process, leading to a multi-year gender strategy. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted a gender action plan to mainstream a gender perspective in all its activities, including its

post-conflict assessment programmes. In addition, UNEP reviewed from a gender perspective a guide for decision-making and practitioners analysing the impact of human displacement in Liberia on the environment. ILO, together with UNHCR, launched entrepreneurial programmes for returnee and refugee women in Angola and Mozambique and published the study entitled "Building entrepreneurial capacity for returnee and refugee women in Angola and Mozambique". The World Bank incorporated gender into the United Nations Development Group/Working Group (UNDG/WG) post-conflict needs assessment and prepared a study entitled "Gender, Justice and Truth Commissions". As a result of the activities of the Post-Conflict Trust Fund of the World Bank, 75 per cent of 534 women in Iraq who received training found a job and 2,300 women in 130 literacy centres in Kosovo were reached through the women's literacy project. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) provided advisory services to the Ministries for Women in Iraq and Palestine, established a programme on sex-disaggregated data for Iraq and conducted multiple workshops for women in Iraq and Lebanon. INSTRAW established a web section on security sector reform and coordinated a global virtual network for practitioners, academia and United Nations agencies with over 150 members worldwide. The partnership between UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNIFEM and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in Sierra Leone became a good practice example in addressing gender and HIV/AIDS in post-conflict reconstruction and was replicated in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Liberia. Also in Sierra Leone, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations facilitated a technical assessment mission to develop recommendations aimed at increasing the participation of women in the political process.

17. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme conducted a gender review of disaster management in Africa to establish the extent to which gender issues have been integrated into disaster management policies and practices. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations conducted regular workshops and training for emergency professionals to update them on existing gender tools and methodologies. The Division for the Advancement of Women/Department of Economic and Social Affairs provided technical assistance to the Governments of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UNESCO developed a handbook on "Gender, Conflict and Journalism" for South Asia and organized a training workshop for women journalists in Mauritania. The United Nations Mine Action Services-Department of Peacekeeping Operations achieved progress in addressing the special needs of women and girls in all mine action programmes through the development and implementation of gender guidelines for mine action programmes, which were distributed through United Nations-managed and supported programmes to Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in mine/explosive remnants of war-affected countries, and the conduct of a series of gender training workshops.

6. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

18. United Nations entities focused on the needs of women and girls in all relevant policies and programmes and on providing gender training. United Nations entities, including the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the World Bank, UNICEF, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and ILO increasingly focused on gender dimensions of all three elements of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

through the development of special projects and programmes for women and girls formerly associated with fighting forces and armed groups. The Inter-agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration finalized the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards module on women, gender and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Training Group is completing the development of a relevant training strategy. The Department for Disarmament Affairs provided training to parliamentarians and their advisers in the Latin American and Caribbean region on mainstreaming a gender perspective into national firearms legislation. UNDP, the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and UNIFEM initiated an awareness-raising campaign in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure incorporation of gender concerns in the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Similar campaigns were held in Liberia and the Sudan by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNDP.

7. Preventing and responding to gender-based violence in armed conflict

19. The strategic focus has been on awareness-raising and training, as well as monitoring, investigating, documenting and reporting of gender-based violence, and providing assistance to survivors. Progress was made in the elaboration of practical guidelines and manuals on how to integrate prevention and response to gender-based violence within health, education, justice and multisector projects led by a subgroup of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance, facilitated by UNFPA. UNHCR instituted standard operating procedures in field operations to prevent and respond to gender violence and disseminated the Manager's Checklist to monitor the implementation. UNFPA also developed five gender-based violence case studies in Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Kosovo, Palestine and Sierra Leone, and conducted relevant gender training. The Division for the Advancement of Women/Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women prepared a study on all forms of violence against women that provided an in-depth analysis of all forms of such violence, including before, during and after conflict. The International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) provided assistance to the judiciary in Rwanda through temporary attachments and internships in Tribunal activities. OHCHR and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations provided substantive assistance in the elaboration of the new rape and inheritance laws in Liberia. The Joint Partnership initiative of the United Nations Trust Fund on Violence (managed by UNIFEM) provided much needed assistance to those under threat of gender-based violence. UNFPA provided rape treatment kits in Darfur that enabled health facilities to provide clinical care to 20,000 rape survivors.

8. Preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff, related personnel and partners

20. The United Nations entities, including the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), ICTY, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNITAR and WFP reported measures taken to make personnel aware of all relevant rules and regulations on sexual exploitation and abuse, including through improved training modules and tools. The Secretary-

General's bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13, entitled "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse", has been included in the appointment terms of United Nations police, military observers and other experts on mission, and United Nations Volunteers as well as all consultant and contractor contracts. The Executive Committee on Peace and Security/Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs Victim Assistance Task Force, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNICEF, developed a draft policy statement and comprehensive strategy for assistance and support to victims of sexual exploitation and abuse by United Nations staff and related personnel. The Department of Public Information developed gender-sensitive public information and strategic guidance materials for dissemination to all peacekeeping missions on zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations established conduct and discipline teams in the Department headquarters and in eight peace operations. The Department for Disarmament Affairs created the Ethics and Disciplinary Committee to take action and report on situations of alleged unethical conduct.

B. Institutional and organizational gaps and challenges

21. Despite overall positive assessment of the current stage of the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan, the review identified a number of gaps and challenges. Lack of stability and security; violence, including gender-based violence; poverty, discrimination, democracy deficits, impunity and weak public institutions generally arose in situations of conflict and post-conflict. In addition, a number of common institutional gaps and challenges to the systematic implementation of the Action Plan were identified. Some, such as accountability, coherence and coordination, were reflective of broader challenges faced by United Nations entities outside the realm of women, peace and security. Others were related to the actual implementation of the activities identified in the Plan and to the Plan itself. Interviews with senior United Nations officials and focus group discussions with the Member States and the non-governmental organization community contributed to a deeper understanding of the gaps and challenges that inhibit the full implementation of the Action Plan and resolution 1325 (2000). Implementation gaps can be grouped into the following categories.

1. Capacity

22. A number of entities reported inadequate understanding by their staff of such concepts as gender analysis and mainstreaming. In interviews, many senior officials particularly emphasized difficulties in translating gender mainstreaming into programmatic action owing to a lack of expertise. Some entities reported that there was an overall feeling that such expertise was not always a requirement at the unit and entity levels involved in the implementation of the Action Plan. In other entities, even where findings from gender analysis were available, the capacity to take up and use the conclusions from such analysis was generally insufficient. Other gender mainstreaming tools, such as gender budget and gender audit, were not effectively utilized.

23. The lack of a common understanding of gender and gender mainstreaming and especially of their practical application has serious consequences for gender-sensitive programme planning and policymaking. With growing awareness of

conflict consequences for women in recent years, many programmes and projects of the Action Plan have sought to focus on women and to try to respond to their specific needs in the areas of health, education and access to resources. However, such approaches alone failed to address the larger contextual issues behind women's marginalization in peace and security processes. The rising incidence of gender-based violence against women during a conflict and in post-conflict settings had been one very visible factor contributing to the appeal for gender mainstreaming, though the emphasis still remained on women and failed to focus adequately on the role of men.

24. Inadequate use of existing advisory and technical expertise was viewed by the respondents as a challenge. They were unanimous in observing that the placement of gender advisers[3] in peacekeeping operations by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations was one of the major capacity-development achievements across the United Nations system that positively contributed to the implementation of the Action Plan. However, the expertise of the gender advisers was reported to be often underutilized. In addition, many of the gender advisers were appointed at a junior level, precluding them from access to senior officials.

25. In the same vein, the respondents also felt that the expertise of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, in her own capacity as the Chair of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, was not sufficiently utilized, and that overall the available gender expertise throughout the system was often excluded from mainstream intra and inter-organizational decision-making processes.

26. The absence of a system-wide knowledge and information management system that would serve both as a repository for good practices and lessons learned was also identified by the respondents as an important capacity gap. Many operational entities reported the need for better dissemination of information to enable them to understand the cultural and gender context. Similarly, there was a need for better dissemination of resolution 1325 (2000) itself at the country level.

27. Most United Nations entities signalled effective partnership with civil society as a challenge, especially in the field. Even where the role of civil society in post-conflict peacebuilding was recognized, the networking with women's organizations was inadequate.

2. Leadership and commitment

28. Respondents viewed the issue of leadership and commitment to pursue the implementation of the Action Plan both in intergovernmental bodies and in the United Nations system as one of the serious weaknesses affecting implementation of the resolution. Despite the Security Council's many strategic initiatives to promote gender equality and support the empowerment of women, its attention to gender issues is not systematic. Since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000), as of 30 June 2006, only 55 of 211, or 26.07 per cent, of country-specific Council resolutions include language on women or gender. At the entity level, in most cases, the extent

[3] In November 2005, to strengthen the impact and coherence of the work of gender advisers at the mission and Headquarters levels, the advisers adopted the title of "gender advisory team" in order to describe their collective identity as a resource team with a view to enhancing the gender-sensitive approach to peacekeeping.

to which the actions identified in the System-wide Action Plan were advanced within the entity was largely dependent on individual heads of entities, rather than on a systematic and holistic approach. This ripples throughout the system with an overarching impact on the outcomes of the Action Plan. Insufficient gender mainstreaming was viewed as a result of the organizational culture which prevails throughout the United Nations system, where most senior staff do not consider it their role or obligation to develop institutional capacities for gender mainstreaming.

3. Accountability

29. Institutional and individual accountability is a prime concern for the entities of the United Nations system. Despite recent enhancements to the accountability within the Secretariat[4] and in other parts of the United Nations system, including the implementation of results-based management, improvement in the Performance Appraisal System, performance data and expansion of training for levels of staff, very few United Nations entities reported having accountability mechanisms in place for peace and security issues. The interviews and focus group discussions also indicated a clear consensus that accountability for peace and security issues, as well as for their gender dimensions, needs to be significantly strengthened, particularly at the middle and senior levels.

30. Other related challenges include regular reporting, effective monitoring systems, as well as access to and use of sex-disaggregated data, gender-specific information and indicators. Most monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming is currently implemented by using specific gender evaluations, audits, assessments or surveys. Only a few entities have incorporated a gender perspective into existing monitoring instruments, including results-based reporting processes. Weaknesses in monitoring and reporting mechanisms and practices compound problems of accountability within United Nations entities.

4. Resources

31. Judging by the number of references made by the participants in the review, the issue of resources allocation, both financial and human, is particularly important. There are insufficient funds and human resources for women, peace and security activities. The women, peace and security agenda is a woefully underfunded mandate under the regular budget. Most entities rely on extrabudgetary resources that, while very limited, are increasingly becoming the main source of funding women, peace and security interventions. The reliance on extrabudgetary resources, which are often short term, mostly earmarked flows of resources, precludes mid and long-term planning and commitment to make a difference on the ground. Moreover, such flows of resources for women, peace and security do not correspond to the needs, but rather depend on extraneous factors such as media profile, strategic interests, political will, perception by donors regarding performance by United Nations entities and recipient Governments. Longer-term arrangements, such as trust funds and similar mechanisms, and the active involvement of donor countries were considered critical and should be explored further.

[4] See A/60/312 and A/60/846/Add.6.

32. There is also a wide gap between gender-related mandates and human resources allocated for women and peace. The following challenges in human resources capacity and support mechanisms have been encountered by United Nations entities:

- Low representation of women at decision-making levels, both at Headquarters and in peace support operations[5]
- The insufficient number and, in most cases, the low grade-levels of gender-related posts
- The position of gender units, advisers, experts relative to senior management and decision-making and agenda-setting mechanisms
- The preference for the gender focal point mechanism, in which often relatively junior staff have focal point responsibilities added to their regular duties rather than appointment of full-time gender experts
- Inadequate staff assigned to work on the implementation of the Action Plan, relative to the nature, scope and demands of the tasks
- Absence of gender expertise in job descriptions and terms of reference
- Absence of criteria related to gender mainstreaming activities and results in performance evaluation.

5. Coordination and coherence

33. Challenges in inter-agency coordination in implementing the System-wide Action Plan reflect the larger system-wide problem of coordination and coherence addressed by the Secretary-General in his report entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all"[6] resulting from different governance structures for the many parts of the system and overlapping mandates. The findings of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment are expected to provide much needed insight into how the United Nations can work better to achieve gender equality, including in coordinating its activities.

34. While respondents to the review emphasized significant potential dividends anticipated from United Nations entities working more closely together both at the Headquarters and the country-levels, they were virtually unanimous that the United Nations system as a whole is still not delivering services in a coordinated and effective way. This often resulted in duplication and the overlapping of activities or fragmented efforts. Not only must actions and strategies of individual entities be coordinated, but policies, programming, delivery approaches and evaluation systems should also be coherent and harmonized. Thus, they underlined the following persisting challenges: lack of coherence in the focus and format for gender mainstreaming policies and activities; minimum system-wide standards and indicators for implementation, thus resulting in different levels of attention given to

[5] For example, as at 30 June 2006, only 25.3 per cent of staff at the D-1 level and above at Headquarters were women; in peace support operations, only 10 per cent of staff at that level were women (see A/61/318).

[6] A/59/2005, paras. 193-212.

gender equality in each entity's planning; and inadequate use of intersectoral synergies to obtain maximum impact of efforts carried out by United Nations entities in individual areas of action.

35. IANWGE and its Task Force on Women, Peace and Security are the only established mechanism within the United Nations system that promotes collaboration, coordination and regular exchange of information on women and peace. The Network acts as a technical body on gender mainstreaming and is a forum for developing methodologies, sharing information and lessons learned and ensuring the link between the normative and operational dimensions. However, it plays no policy role and its membership cannot commit United Nations entities on major policy issues or joint programmes.

36. The Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women has been assigned responsibility by the Secretary-General to promote inter-agency cooperation, including through enhanced advocacy, strengthening the Inter-Agency Network and Task Force. However, the lack of clarity regarding the Office's inter-agency mandate for coordination in the area of women, peace and security and the lack of necessary resources weakens the Office's effectiveness.

37. The Secretary-General, following the 2005 Summit Outcome, requested the entities of the United Nations system to recommit themselves to mainstream a gender perspective in all their work and to come up with a system-wide policy and strategy for implementation of the agreed policies on gender equality and advancement of women. He specifically drew attention to resolution 1325 (2000) and the urgency of implementing it. The Inter-Agency Network elucidated elements of the policy and strategy. The High-Level Committee for Programmes and the High-Level Committee for Management of the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) were briefed by the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in April 2006 and are developing procedures and mechanisms to monitor progress in implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), as well as in establishing accountability of senior management in that process. These proposals will be discussed by CEB at its session in the fall 2006.

6. Action Plan

38. With regard to the Action Plan itself, a significant number of respondents noticed the absence of baseline information, performance standards and indicators, time frames and results focus. Such shortcomings detracted from its overall utility as a planning and programming document and made it difficult to have an accurate assessment of what progress was being made. It was further acknowledged that the Action Plan was not established as an integrated United Nations system-wide strategy, but rather as a compilation of activities, planned by United Nations entities or ongoing, in those areas for action where expertise and resources were available. Hence, some overlaps and gaps were inevitable. In addition, emphasis was placed on the importance of establishing valid links between the actions reported and any measurable or meaningful change in the lives of women most affected by conflict.

IV. Further actions to accelerate the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

39. The present first review of the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan has highlighted the progress made and remaining challenges and gaps in the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). On the basis of the findings of the review, a number of key priority areas where further action is needed are set out below:

(a) Continued vigorous and multi-pronged engagement with Member States;

(b) Development of an effective accountability, monitoring and reporting system for a new cycle of the Action Plan;

(c) Strengthening system-wide capacity for the full implementation of the resolution;

(d) Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including in the field;

(e) Alignment of resources with priorities.

40. The further actions to strengthen the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) are grouped into the above categories.

A. Continued vigorous and multi-pronged engagement with Member States

41. In order to identify and close implementation gaps, the United Nations system must engage in a much more concerted manner with Member States on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). To this end, the following actions are recommended in order to further strengthen the implementation of the resolution:

(a) Engage in a vigorous and coherent advocacy campaign with Member States, particularly in conflict-ridden or post-conflict countries, to increase political momentum for the full implementation of the resolution and seek concrete undertakings to this end;

(b) Working closely with the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission and other United Nations bodies, integrate women's rights and concerns into the United Nations peace and security, humanitarian and development agendas throughout all phases of conflict prevention, management, peacebuilding, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction and consolidation;

(c) Assist Member States in the development and effective implementation of national action plans for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), pursuant to the call by the Security Council on Member States "to continue to implement resolution 1325 (2000), including through the development of national action plans or other national-level strategies" (S/PRST/2005/52);

(d) Advocate for strengthened intergovernmental oversight, monitoring and accountability, including by setting up, at the level of the Security Council, a working group on women, peace and security or designating a focal point;

(e) Member States should provide political and other support to United Nations initiatives and activities aimed at achieving the full and effective implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

B. Development of an effective accountability, monitoring and reporting system for a new cycle of the Action Plan

42. A robust and effective accountability, monitoring and reporting system for implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) should be developed and implemented. The review of the System-wide Action Plan showed that despite its shortcomings, the current Action Plan serves its purpose as the first mapping step in the development of a system-wide coordinated and integrated approach to the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000). The early experience of implementing the Action Plan suggests that where there is capacity to identify gender dimensions of peace processes, develop results-based policy priorities and operational interventions and monitor the implementation and results, the approach can potentially make significant differences on the ground. It is essential that the accountability and monitoring system be integrated into the existing monitoring and reporting frameworks, such as the results-based management framework. In tandem with this effort, it will be necessary to define concrete measures, targets and time frames to assess implementation.

43. Thus, beyond 2007, the Action Plan would need to be reconceptualized in order to transform it into a results-based programming, monitoring and reporting tool. To achieve this objective, the following actions are suggested:

(a) During 2007, the remaining year of the current Action Plan, use the information contained in the Action Plan to develop an electronic databank knowledge and information management system, through which United Nations entities can record progress, good practice and lessons learned;

(b) Working through the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security, start the preparation of a new focused action plan, which should be a tool for a holistic and coherent United Nations strategy that fully takes into account synergies within the United Nations system;

(c) Develop or strengthen an accountability framework and mechanisms at all levels of implementation, in particular individual accountability of senior management both at the Headquarters and country levels;

(d) Hold heads of entities, special representatives and envoys of the Secretary-General responsible for mainstreaming a gender perspective into policies and programmes and full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000);

(e) Clearly articulate the roles and specific complementarities of various entities in implementing the resolution;

(f) Define a common set of goals, system-wide standards and indicators for measuring progress and success within the specified time frame;

(g) Establish systematic monitoring and reporting procedures that would guarantee the enhanced accountability for the implementation of the commitments undertaken.

C. Strengthening system-wide capacity for the full implementation of the resolution

44. Weaknesses observed in capacities of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Action Plan testify to the urgent need for the large-scale systematic development of internal capacity by United Nations entities on issues relevant to women, peace and security. To this end, the following actions would be required:

(a) Finalize the system-wide policy and strategy on gender mainstreaming transmitted to the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the High-Level Committee for Management by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women for adoption by CEB;

(b) Enhance United Nations staff capacity, in particular in the field, in gender analysis and mainstreaming, including mandatory core gender training, with periodic follow-up, courses on management and leadership incorporating gender mainstreaming and technical modules on specific aspects of gender analysis or operational mainstreaming;

(c) Enhance the commitment of staff, in general, and the commitment and leadership of top-level management, in particular, to broaden support for gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes on peace and security to achieve full and accelerated implementation of resolution 1325 (2000);

(d) Develop a comprehensive online knowledge and information management system to collect and disseminate good practice examples of and tools for integrating a gender perspective into peace processes;

(e) Continue to develop gender mainstreaming tools and methodologies and collect and disseminate data disaggregated by sex;

(f) Promote mainstreaming of a gender perspective into policy development, funding and activities of the Peacebuilding Commission and its Support Office to ensure linkages between gender equality, peace and security;

(g) Strengthen the resources and capacities of gender units and ensure the appointment of gender advisers at senior levels with direct reporting access to senior management;

(h) Make full use, as appropriate, of available internal expertise on gender and draw on the capacity of civil society.

D. Enhanced coordination across the United Nations system, including in the field

45. Effective coordination would involve joint programming and resource mobilization; priority and standard-setting, systematic knowledge and information-sharing and accurate, timely reporting, thereby building ownership and strengthening collective capacities at the global, regional, national and community levels. The System-wide Action Plan for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) has the potential to become a viable coordination instrument across the

United Nations system. The following actions are necessary in order to improve inter-agency coordination:

(a) Promote joint planning, programming, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, priority-setting and advocacy and designate, as necessary, lead agencies;

(b) Within the framework of CEB, establish a clear delineation of responsibilities on implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) among United Nations entities based on their mandates and comparative advantages;

(c) Strengthen inter-agency cooperation in the field, including through United Nations country teams and gender advisory teams, and improve collaboration with national Governments, national mechanisms for gender equality and advancement of women, women members of Parliament and civil society;

(d) Strengthen cooperation and interaction between policy entities at Headquarters and operational entities in the field to achieve the efficient translation of the normative frameworks on gender mainstreaming and advancement of women into practical implementation;

(e) Strengthen collaboration and interaction between the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Peacebuilding Support Office in implementation of resolution 1325 (2000);

(f) Strengthen the strategic leadership and coordination responsibility of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women for the system-wide implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and the promotion of gender mainstreaming into policies, programmes and projects.

E. Alignment of resources with priorities

46. Systematic implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and the related support to Member States, including national action plans, requires flexible, predictable and timely funding based on demonstrable need. Women and peace activities are often considered as an add-on responsibility to peace and security mandates that are expected to be met within existing budgetary resources. The experience of the United Nations system consistently shows that this expectation is not realistic. Accordingly, the following actions are proposed:

(a) Establish priorities among the joint activities on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) to be undertaken by the United Nations system in line with financial targets;

(b) Actively pursue dialogue with Member States in the context of the preparation of the programme budgets of United Nations entities to include clearly earmarked resources for implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and the Action Plan;

(c) Establish mid and long-term financial targets for implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) linked to annual fund-raising, pledging conferences and official development assistance;

(d) Member States to provide adequate and regular funds for women, peace and security activities.

V. Conclusions

47. Achieving the goal of gender equality set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 1325 (2000) is one of the primary and enduring responsibilities of all Member States and therefore one of the pre-eminent areas in which the United Nations needs to assist its Member States. Accordingly, the multifaceted security and peace-related work of Member States and the United Nations must systematically incorporate a gender perspective as well as address women's empowerment in their policies, programmes and activities. While gender equality is increasingly recognized as a core issue in the maintenance of international peace and security, the role of women in peace processes generally continues to be viewed as a side issue rather than as fundamental to the development of viable democratic institutions and the establishment of sustainable peace.

48. The System-wide Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) reflects these global dynamics. The Action Plan comprises a wealth of system-wide information on current activities. It represents the first attempt to develop an integrated and coherent approach to promote the issues of women, peace and security, and mainstream a gender perspective into United Nations programmes and policies dealing with peace and security. The present report presents a comprehensive and candid assessment of the first eight months of the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan. The review, mandated by the Council, has enabled the limitations and also the opportunities presented by the Action Plan to come forcefully to the surface so that collective action to remedy the former and enhance the latter can be taken.

49. The implementation review conducted by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women showed that organizations of the United Nations system have made commendable efforts and there has been significant progress in many areas of the System-wide Action Plan, in particular in such areas as peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding. Interesting and innovative projects are being carried out by United Nations entities to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in armed conflict and provide humanitarian assistance to populations. Progress has been achieved in other areas of action of the Plan.

50. Nonetheless, much more can and should be done by all parts of the United Nations system at all levels, both at Headquarters and in the field. In addition to progress, the review identified existing weaknesses both at Headquarters and at operational levels and has resulted in a series of concrete actions proposed to address them. A number of institutional and organizational challenges have constrained the effective implementation of the Action Plan.

51. The implementation review has confirmed the benefit of having the System-wide Action Plan. It is essential that the Plan be revised along the lines proposed in the present report by building on the gains remedying the shortcomings in order to make it a more effective tool for strengthened inter-agency coordination, enhanced accountability and ownership, and improved organizational culture that is supportive of the goals and ideals contained in resolution 1325 (2000). In bringing the System-wide Action Plan to a new level, the United Nations system can become a more strategic partner to Member States, supporting their capacities to ensure international peace and security and turning gender equality commitments into reality.

52. The expeditious implementation of the actions contained in the present report would facilitate the accelerated implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) by the United Nations system. Particular attention will have to be devoted to engaging Member States and other actors to strengthen political will and commitment in order to reinforce political momentum for implementing the resolution. The ultimate responsibility for implementation lies with Member States, and the Secretary-General calls upon the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission to give priority attention to the situation of women in each conflict and post-conflict country to achieve concrete results. The United Nations system requires the support of Member States in implementing the System-wide Action Plan. Greater efforts are also necessary at the United Nations-entity and system-wide levels to improve accountability and coordination and enhance the capacity of the United Nations system to support the implementation of the resolution. More determined efforts should be made to harmonize inter-agency policies and practices using the existing inter-agency coordination and coherence mechanisms.

53. With these considerations in mind, the Secretary-General recommends to the Security Council that the System-wide Action Plan be renewed beyond 2007 and prepared in line with the findings and actions contained in the present report.

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1666 (2006) of 31 March 2006, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 15 October 2006. It provides an update of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia since my report of 26 June 2006 (S/2006/435).

2. My Special Representative for Georgia, Heidi Tagliavini, who had led UNOMIG since July 2002, continued to head the Mission until 15 July 2006. She was succeeded by Jean Arnault, who assumed his duties on 17 August 2006. In the interim period, UNOMIG was led by my Deputy Special Representative, Ivo Petrov. The Chief Military Observer, Major General Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak (Pakistan), continued to assist my Special Representative and Deputy throughout the reporting period. The strength of UNOMIG on 26 September 2006 stood at 121 military observers and 12 civilian police officers (see annex).

II. Political process

3. During the reporting period, UNOMIG continued its efforts to maintain stability, prevent escalation of tensions and facilitate dialogue between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on the three substantive areas endorsed by the United Nations-chaired high-level meetings of the Group of Friends in Geneva (see S/2004/315, paras. 5-7) and the Sochi agreements between the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Georgia (see S/2003/412, para. 5). The key objective remained to strengthen confidence between the sides by addressing practical issues of concern, thus facilitating meaningful negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, taking into account the principles contained in the document entitled "Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi" and its transmittal letter (see S/2002/88, para. 3) and additional ideas of the sides.

4. Following the resumption of the Coordinating Council on 15 May (see S/2006/435, para. 5), on 30 June my Deputy Special Representative chaired the first session of the resumed Working Group I on security matters, at which the Georgian and Abkhaz sides tasked their regional coordinators with preparing a plan of action

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for combating crime and building trust in the zone of conflict. On 11 July my Deputy Special Representative also chaired the first session of the resumed Working Group II on the return of internally displaced persons and refugees. At the meeting, the sides exchanged views on issues related to the dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees, in the first instance to the Gali district, and outlined their approaches on how to improve the situation in the district. They agreed to recommend participation of their respective authorized representatives on educational issues at the next session and to continue discussions on the verification of returnees to the Gali district. The two meetings took place against the background of Abkhaz objections to the composition of the Georgian delegations to the Coordinating Council and its working groups, which resulted in several delays before the meetings could be held.

5. On 18 July, the Parliament of Georgia adopted a resolution calling on the Government to start procedures for the immediate suspension of the peacekeeping operations in Georgia and to request the immediate withdrawal of the peacekeeping forces of the Russian Federation from the territory of Georgia. It also requested the Government to start working immediately on a change of the peacekeeping format and the deployment of international police forces in South Ossetia and Abkhazia and to inform the international community of its plans for the peaceful resolution of the conflicts. The resolution followed two previous resolutions (see S/2005/657, para. 13 and S/2006/173, para. 9) calling for the replacement of the current peacekeeping forces, but it did not establish an implementation deadline. The resolution prompted negative reactions from the Abkhaz side which stated that a withdrawal of the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) would lead to an escalation of tensions followed by a resumption of hostilities. Throughout the reporting period, it reiterated its adamant opposition to any change in the negotiation and peacekeeping mechanisms. By early September, the Government of Georgia insisted that new momentum could be given to the settlement process only through amendments to the peace process mechanisms involving, in particular, broader international participation in the peacekeeping force. On 22 September, President Saakashvili presented Georgia's proposals on the resolution of the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Georgia. They included the demilitarization of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, direct dialogue between the parties, the establishment of an international police presence followed by the signing of a comprehensive pledge on the non-use of force, and economic rehabilitation.

6. Relations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides took a turn for the worse when, in the early morning of 25 July, a large-scale special operation was launched in the Georgian-controlled upper Kodori Valley under the direction of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and Defence of Georgia, the stated objective of which was to restore law and order in the area. The Government of Georgia had provided advance notice, however without detail, to the Abkhaz side of an impending operation. The Abkhaz side declared the operation a gross violation of the 1994 Moscow Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces aimed at taking over a strategically important bridgehead for the further build-up of the Georgian military presence. It put its forces on high alert, deployed military units just outside the Abkhaz-controlled lower part of the Kodori Valley and threatened retaliation in the event of an incursion by the Georgian side into the lower part of the valley. The Government of Georgia stressed that the forces involved in the operation belonged

to the Ministry of the Interior or were military assets on loan to the Ministry of Interior, that it was conducting not a military but a law enforcement operation against a defiant local armed group, and that the operation would not spill over into Abkhaz-controlled territory. Misgivings persisted, however, as the Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Georgian Parliament stated publicly that the operation would also establish control over an "extremely important strategic base ... a place from which one can reach Sukhumi by air in just five minutes".

7. In the absence of the monitoring by UNOMIG of the upper Kodori Valley, which had been suspended since the hostage-taking incident in June 2003, the Mission was unable to verify the situation there. In an effort, however, to provide some measure of transparency, on 27 and 28 July, UNOMIG established two temporary observation posts in the vicinity of two checkpoints of the CIS peacekeeping force to monitor movement to and from the upper Kodori Valley on a 24-hour basis. At the time of the writing of the present report, UNOMIG had issued 13 violation reports of the 1994 Moscow Agreement to the Georgian side relating to the introduction of troops, military vehicles and aircraft into the security zone and obstruction of the freedom of movement of UNOMIG personnel. During the same period, two violation reports were issued to the Abkhaz side for obstruction of the freedom of movement of the Mission's personnel (see para. 19 below).

8. On 27 July, President Saakashvili announced the completion of the special operation and the relocation of the Tbilisi-based Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia to the upper Kodori Valley, a decision that he described as a first important step towards extending Georgia's jurisdiction in the region. He also declared the start of a major infrastructure and social rehabilitation programme in the upper valley. In response, the Abkhaz side stated that it would oppose, even by force, such a relocation. It also announced that it had the support of the North Caucasus republics of the Russian Federation, including in the form of volunteers. It is relevant, in this respect, to recall that the introduction of volunteer formations from beyond the frontiers of Abkhazia, Georgia, would be in breach of the 1994 Moscow Agreement.

9. Throughout this tense period, my Deputy Special Representative was in constant contact with the sides in order to avoid the escalation of the situation. To this end, while the special operation was ongoing, he made two attempts to convene an extraordinary quadripartite meeting and the scheduled Coordinating Council session, but to no avail. UNOMIG also facilitated a visit to Sukhumi by the Coordinator of the Tbilisi-based Group of Friends who, following a meeting with the Georgian authorities, met with the Abkhaz side and the Commander of the CIS peacekeeping force. The Group of Friends urged both sides, inter alia, to take steps to de-escalate the situation, pursue confidence-building and transparency, and continue their negotiations under existing formats.

10. Upon completion of the operation, the Government of Georgia announced its readiness to provide, as of 20 August, security guarantees for the resumption of monitoring of the upper Kodori Valley by the United Nations. To that end, in accordance with Security Council resolutions and the 2 April 2002 protocol, in which the sides had agreed on regular joint patrols of the Kodori Valley by UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force (see S/2002/469, para. 11), UNOMIG requested security guarantees for a joint patrol. While the Government of Georgia offered UNOMIG the necessary security guarantees, it considered the presence of

the CIS peacekeeping force . . the upper Kodori Valley to be inappropriate based on its view that the Kodori Valley is not part of the security zone as well as what it described as residual hostility of the local population towards the CIS peacekeeping force following the latter's 12 April 2002 operation in that area (see S/2002/469, para. 13). For its part, the Abkhaz side announced that in the event that the CIS peacekeeping force was prevented from monitoring the upper Kodori Valley, all international movement to and through the lower Kodori Valley would be suspended. UNOMIG continues to be guided by agreements between the parties and relevant Security Council resolutions. At the same time, the Mission stresses that independent verification of the situation in the Kodori Valley is overdue and hopes that the parties will reach agreement on this issue.

11. On 9 September, UNOMIG facilitated a visit to Sukhumi by Merab Antadze, who on 24 July had succeeded Giorgi Khaindrava as the State Minister for Conflict Resolution of Georgia. Under the auspices of my Special Representative, he held his first direct exchanges in this capacity with the Abkhaz de facto Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergei Shamba.

12. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres, visited Georgia from 18 to 20 August 2006, including Sukhumi, Gali and Zugdidi. He met with the highest leadership in Tbilisi and Sukhumi, encouraging both to alleviate the suffering of the local population both in displacement and in return. He reiterated the principle of the right to return in safety and dignity and stressed that the conflict could not be solved by means of force, and emphasized the importance of confidence-building measures, in particular in the Gali district. In this context, he reiterated the hope that obstacles to the planned verification of returnees to the Gali district would be overcome in the near future.

13. As suggested by the Group of Friends, who visited Georgia in May 2006 (see S/2006/435, para. 7), a fact-finding mission of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations visited Tbilisi, Sukhumi and the Gali and Zugdidi districts from 10 to 20 September to review the security and crime situation in the conflict zone and to identify possible steps to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement and cooperation between the sides. The report of the evaluation mission is currently being finalized.

III. Operational activities

14. The situation in the zone of conflict remained stable until 24 July, but became tense following the Georgian special operation in the upper Kodori Valley (see paras. 6-8 above). At the time of the writing of the present report, the situation remained volatile. However, throughout the reporting period the crime rate in the conflict zone remained comparatively low.

15. Following the initial reports of the impending Georgian special operation, on the night of 24 July a special UNOMIG patrol was launched to the CIS peacekeeping force checkpoint on the northern boundary of the security zone en route to the Kodori Valley. This patrol observed two Georgian armoured military rescue vehicles with five military personnel in the security zone and issued a violation report to the Georgian side for contravening the 1994 Moscow Agreement. A few hours later, on the morning of 25 July, the CIS peacekeeping force observed the movement of a Georgian military convoy comprising approximately 30 trucks,

4 jeeps and 18 four-wheel-drive vehicles with armed personnel estimated at 600 to 1,000 strong moving in the direction of the upper Kodori Valley. On 26 July, UNOMIG observed seven Georgian helicopters, including three attack helicopters, en route to the Kodori Valley and issued another violation report to the Georgian side. On 27 and 28 July, UNOMIG established two temporary observation posts in order to monitor movement to and from the upper Kodori Valley on a 24-hour basis (see para. 7 above). A subsequent partial withdrawal was followed by movement in both directions, including the rotation of armed personnel. The Georgian side has acknowledged the presence in the area of personnel of the Ministry of Interior, together with approximately 30 to 40 military engineers who are involved in the restoration of bridges. The presence of the latter, as well as the use of military assets, contravenes paragraph 2 (d) of the 1994 Moscow Agreement, on troop withdrawal from the Kodori Valley (see S/1994/583, annex I).

16. In response to the Georgian operation, the Abkhaz side deployed forces east of Sukhumi towards the lower Kodori Valley and in the zone of conflict, including the movement of additional units into the restricted weapons zone to restore defensive positions along the Gali canal and reinforce its posts in the zone of conflict. Those actions by the Abkhaz side, however, did not violate the 1994 Moscow Agreement.

17. The CIS peacekeeping force remained on a high state of alert throughout the operation, and continued to monitor the situation closely and exchange information with UNOMIG. It began to conduct regular patrolling to the so-called broken bridge, which separates the upper and lower Kodori Valley, where it noticed the presence of a new Georgian checkpoint on the upper side of the bridge. UNOMIG observers confirmed the presence of a Georgian checkpoint approximately 75 metres from the broken bridge. The Georgian side protested the firing of weapons by the CIS peacekeeping force, allegedly in the direction of the upper Kodori Valley. Since the deployment on 28 July of its observers near a CIS peacekeeping force checkpoint in the lower valley, UNOMIG has observed CIS peacekeeping forces practising live firing in the area, including with mortars, but not in the direction of upper Kodori Valley. The Mission recommended, however, that in the future such exercises be avoided.

18. After the high-level meeting on security issues on 24 January 2006 (see S/2006/173, para. 3), which established a regional coordinator mechanism to improve cross-ceasefire line communication and anti-crime cooperation between the sides, the weekly quadripartite meetings became a more effective mechanism, conducive to confidence-building between the sides. Improved exchanges of information on security matters and anti-crime activities, including between the respective law enforcement agencies, were largely responsible for a significant reduction in crime rates by mid-2006. Following the developments in the Kodori Valley, however, both the quadripartite meetings and cooperation between law enforcement agencies have been undermined by mutual accusations and militant rhetoric. This working-level mechanism almost ceased to function owing to the impact of the political climate after 25 July, but it did show signs of returning to normalcy at the very end of the present reporting period.

Gali sector

19. The overall security situation in the Gali sector was tense. During the period under review, two violations of the Moscow Agreement in the Gali area were issued

(see para. 7 above): the first on 30 July when Abkhaz de facto law enforcement agency personnel denied freedom of movement to a UNOMIG patrol at Akarmara in the security zone; and the second on 27 August when a similar incident took place at an Abkhaz observation post in the restricted weapons zone. Other increased activity, such as the deployment of personnel of the Ochamchira motorized rifle battalion for the restoration and reinforcement of defences along the Gali canal, did not violate the 1994 Moscow Agreement or subsequent relevant protocols since they took place outside the security zone. Despite a comparatively low level of criminal activity, some incidents of concern are being investigated, including a shooting incident on 17 August against armoured vehicles of a UNOMIG patrol near Nabakevi village in the lower Gali district, during which no UNOMIG personnel were harmed. In another incident, which took place on 8 August near the village of Repo Etseri, three persons were killed during an attempted abduction. Four killings, 13 shootings and 5 robberies were recorded during the reporting period.

Zugdidi sector

20. The Zugdidi sector was a main focus of activity during the reporting period as a transit zone for Georgian military vehicles and aircraft en route to the upper Kodori Valley through the Zugdidi security zone (see para. 15 above). Three shooting incidents, three robberies and two anti-smuggling operations were recorded during the reporting period.

Joint fact-finding group

21. During the reporting period, the joint fact-finding group, which is composed of representatives of the two sides, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force, investigated and closed six cases, including four separate cases of killings in the Gali district between November 2005 and January 2006. The group presently has three cases under investigation, including the shooting incident against the armoured vehicles of a UNOMIG patrol (see para. 19 above) and two others awaiting closure.

IV. Policing issues

22. During the reporting period, the UNOMIG police component continued to operate only on the Zugdidi side of the ceasefire line, as the Abkhaz side continued to oppose the deployment of the UNOMIG police contingent in the Gali district. The police component conducted training in crime scene management and human rights awareness, for the first time in cooperation with local police trainers who had completed a train-the-trainer course in Estonia (see S/2006/435, para. 16). UNOMIG continued to implement the memorandum of principles on crime prevention, which had been concluded with the Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti police force and the local administration. The Mission also finalized a documentary targeted at the local authorities and population, the diplomatic community, international organizations and non-governmental organizations on the mandate and achievements to date of the UNOMIG police component, which will be available in the Georgian, Russian and English languages. On 15 September, three female officers from the Zugdidi regional police force travelled to Canada to participate in the forty-fourth annual training conference of the International Association of Women Police. Their participation was financed by the Government of Finland and facilitated by UNOMIG.

V. Cooperation with the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States

23. During the reporting period, regular contact between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force was maintained through exchanges of information and liaison visits at all levels and weekly quadripartite meetings. The CIS peacekeeping force and UNOMIG also conducted a joint rescue and emergency exercise in Gali. Cooperation with the CIS peacekeeping force included a prompt response to a request from UNOMIG for a helicopter for the medical evacuation of one of its military observers from the lower Kodori Valley and to the firing incident against a UNOMIG patrol (see para. 19 above). In addition, the CIS peacekeeping force provided significant assistance to the Mission's temporary observation posts (see paras. 7 and 15 above) and conducted operations to clear mines and defuse improvised explosive devices in the zone of conflict.

VI. Human rights and humanitarian situation

24. The United Nations human rights office continued to monitor the human rights situation and take measures to prevent and redress human rights violations in Abkhazia, Georgia. The office continued to develop human rights education and provided technical assistance to strengthen local capacities to protect human rights. It followed up on individual cases in areas of due process and the right to a fair trial; impunity; arbitrary detention and ill-treatment of detainees; freedom of movement; forced labour; arbitrary conscription; arbitrary evictions; and property rights violations. The office continued to make regular visits to detention facilities, provided legal advisory services to the local population and monitored court trials. In addition, in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations, it completed eight projects funded by the Government of Switzerland, including a phone line for detainees, free legal aid to the vulnerable, the establishment of a network of human rights resource centres for women and children, and an awareness campaign on domestic violence. Another project, funded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, helped bring together members of mixed Georgian-Abkhaz families separated by the conflict. The Abkhaz side has not yet agreed to the opening of a UNOMIG human rights sub-office in the town of Gali, which could enhance the Mission's ability to protect the human rights of the local population, including returnees, in the zone of conflict.

25. In implementing a de facto Parliamentary decree adopted in May 2006, the Abkhaz courts rejected new claims filed by owners who had abandoned their property since 1992 as the result of forced displacement caused by armed conflict and violence. The courts declared such claims inadmissible and discontinued ongoing procedures following judgements in favour of property restitution. This discriminatory practice could hamper the return and reintegration of displaced persons.

26. UNOMIG has commenced preparations for the rehabilitation of the hospitals in Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli, the tuberculosis hospital in Zugdidi and the Zugdidi city sewage treatment unit, which will be conducted through its quick-impact projects trust fund. The work will be conducted in advance of the expected commencement early next year of the second phase of the rehabilitation programme

funded by the European Commission, which will also include the rehabilitation of schools in the zone of conflict and the construction of the Lia police station in the Zugdidi district.

27. United Nations agencies and international and non-governmental organizations continued to assist vulnerable groups affected by the conflict on the Abkhaz side of the ceasefire line. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) pursued its integrated area-based recovery programme; some 40 groups were formed and received inputs as part of the agricultural income-generation component. An agricultural youth programme was set up in eight schools in the Zugdidi district and nine schools in Abkhazia, Georgia. The implementation of three water rehabilitation projects for the urban areas of Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli continued. The activities of UNDP are funded by the European Commission and the Government of Norway.

28. UNHCR conducted a participatory needs assessment together with local non-governmental organizations, and continued its joint school rehabilitation and income-generating activities together with the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The United Nations Fund for Women launched an information network to advocate the inclusion of women's needs into ongoing reconstruction and development processes. The United Nations Children's Fund continued its extended programme of immunization and supplied district hospitals and rural medical points with medical equipment and supplies. It also provided communication materials on avian influenza to the educational system and began an initiative to supply safe drinking water to schools and medical facilities. The World Food Programme continued to provide food assistance to 70 patients in the Gulripshi tuberculosis hospital as part of an agreement with Médecins Sans Frontières, and prepared for the second phase of a school feeding programme.

29. The HALO Trust continued to clear the last of the minefields in the Ochamchira district. The district is expected to be declared free of mines by the end of 2006. The majority of the HALO Trust deminers are now working in the Sukhumi district and along the upper Gumista River, with personnel who were redeployed from operations in the lower Kodori Valley in the light of recent events.

30. The Danish Refugee Council continued its income-generating activities and provided start-up capital for community-based commercial enterprises and undertook repair of emergency shelters. The Norwegian Refugee Council rehabilitated two schools and continued its water and sanitation programme at six other schools. Save the Children continued its HIV/AIDS awareness training for health providers and began renovating the Sukhumi AIDS centre. It will implement the health training component of the UNDP programme funded by the European Commission. World Vision distributed medical supplies to health facilities, continued to provide support for 67 unschooled children in Ochamchira, extended its microcredit activities in Gali and Sukhumi, and continued its business and management education for the local university, local NGOs and district administrations. Première Urgence continued its agriculture income-generation activities, including the distribution of pesticides and agro-kits, and rehabilitation efforts on collective and individual housing in coordination with Médecins Sans Frontières and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

VII. Support issues

31. The Mission maintained its awareness campaign on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and continued to implement preventive measures and policies concerning zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse. No cases of alleged exploitation, abuse or sexual harassment were reported during the period covered in the present report. UNOMIG is now in the process of commencing an outreach programme for the local population by circulating posters in the community and advertisements in the local electronic and print media. The Mission also continued infrastructure repairs to key roads used by its military observers for patrolling the conflict zone, including a section of the main road between Sukhumi and Gali.

VIII. Financial aspects

32. The General Assembly, by its resolution 60/273 of 30 June 2006, appropriated the amount of $34.8 million for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 15 October 2006, the cost of maintaining the Mission would be limited to the amount approved by the General Assembly.

33. As at 30 June 2006, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for UNOMIG amounted to $13.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to $1,265 million.

34. As at 12 September 2006, the amount owed for equipment costs totalled $142,362. Owing to the Mission's precarious financial situation, the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment costs has been suspended since 1 October 2004 and continues to be in arrears.

IX. Observations

35. After expectations of a new momentum in the negotiation process were raised by the resumption of the Coordination Council and exchanges of proposals between the sides, a new and tense situation has emerged between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in particular as a result of the Georgian special operation in the upper Kodori Valley. The Abkhaz side questioned the usefulness of attempting to reach further agreements in the framework of the settlement process, citing the introduction by the Government of Georgia of military forces into the Kodori Valley, despite its commitment under the 1994 Moscow Agreement to withdraw them. The de facto Abkhaz authorities insist on the resolution of the situation in the upper Kodori Valley as a precondition for the resumption of dialogue. For its part, the Government of Georgia has challenged the mechanisms of the settlement process with the de facto authorities in both Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia: its assessment is that the so-called status quo is increasingly detrimental to Georgia's vital and pressing interest in the recovery of its territorial integrity as well as the country's development at large. In this respect, the Government of Georgia considers that current mechanisms are ineffective and that the situation urgently calls for a restructuring of the settlement process around two basic principles, namely direct dialogue between the two sides and greater international involvement.

36. Those issues touch on some fundamental aspects of the settlement process. There is a risk that the already tense situation between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides will become more volatile. It is therefore of great importance for stability in the area that all sides show restraint and strictly observe their obligations under the Moscow Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces as well as other relevant documents signed by both sides. On the basis of the experience of the recent events in the Kodori Valley, several issues are of special relevance, namely (a) the commitment by both sides to provide advance notification and full transparency in the movement of those pieces of military equipment and armed personnel that are permitted under the Moscow Agreement; (b) maintaining open channels of communication and dialogue; and (c) agreement on the modalities for the monitoring of the Kodori Valley.

37. Recent developments in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone and in the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia highlight the threats that continue to arise from Georgia's so-called frozen conflicts. A negotiated solution for the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict is undoubtedly difficult to reach today, as the positions of the two sides have grown further apart over the years on the question of political status. There is no alternative, however, to dialogue; the threat of force can only deepen existing mistrust, and a resumption of violence would be the worst possible outcome for the communities concerned and for the stability of the region and beyond. I trust that the Security Council, the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, whose role remains invaluable, and the international community at large will see in the setbacks of the past three months a reason to unite their efforts in support of a dynamic process that can rekindle hope on both sides of the ceasefire line, including among internally displaced persons, that a fair and lasting solution is achievable through peaceful means.

38. The developments during the reporting period have highlighted once again that the presence of UNOMIG remains essential for maintaining stability in the zone of conflict, promoting practical cooperation among the sides and facilitating progress towards a negotiated peaceful settlement of the conflict. I therefore recommend an extension of the mandate of UNOMIG for a further period of six months, until 15 April 2007.

39. In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my outgoing Special Representative, Heidi Tagliavini, for her leadership of the Mission and her vigorous efforts and sustained commitment on behalf of the peace settlement. I would also like to welcome my new Special Representative, Jean Arnault, and express my gratitude to him and to all UNOMIG staff for their tireless efforts in a difficult environment.

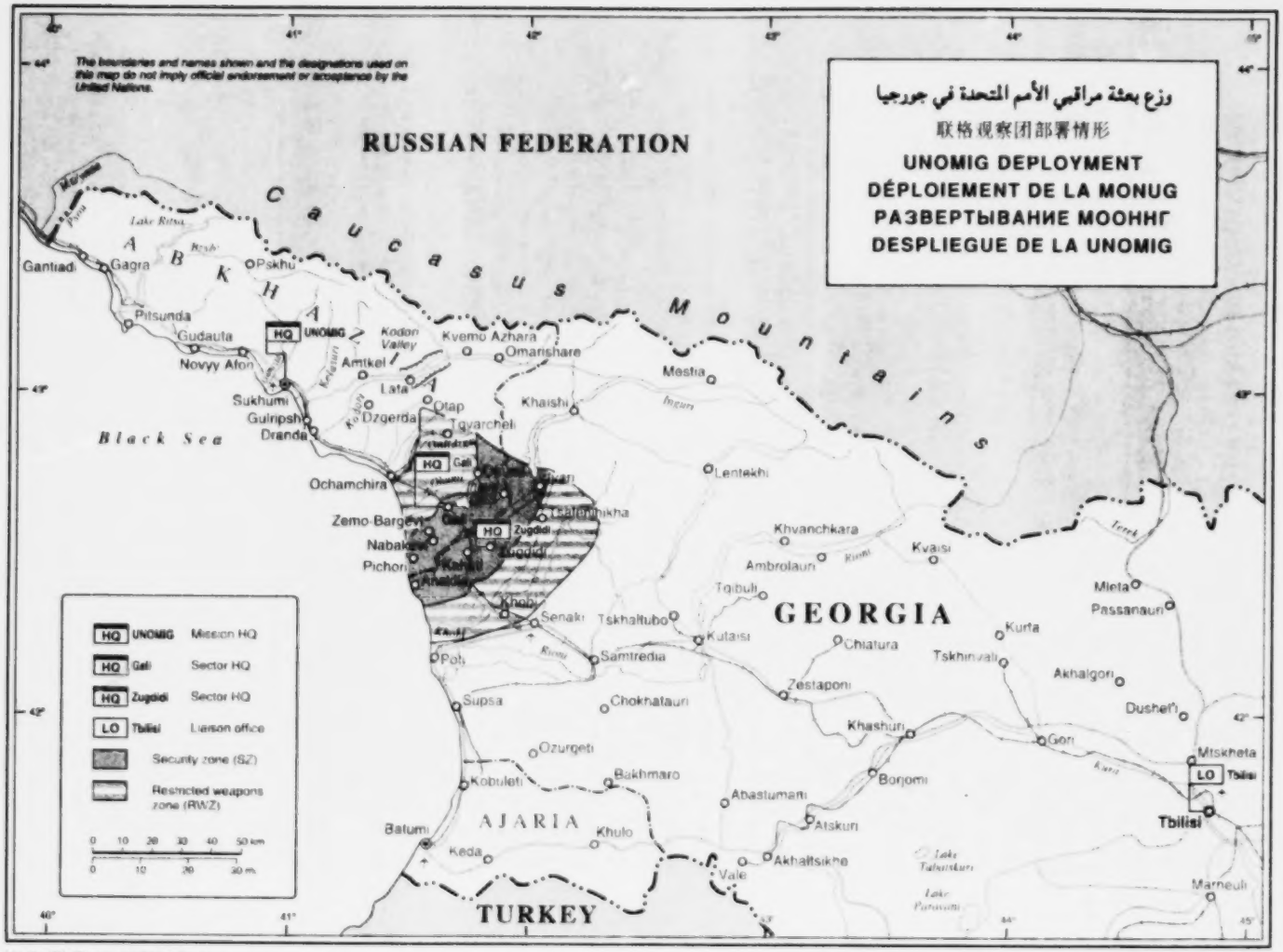
Annex

Countries providing military observers and police personnel (as at 26 September 2006)

Country	*Military observers*
Albania	3
Austria	2
Bangladesh	7
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	5
Egypt	5
France	3
Germany	11
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	7
Pakistan	10[a]
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	8
Romania	2
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	3
Switzerland	4
Turkey	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6
United States of America	2
Uruguay	3
Total	**121**

[a] Including the Chief Military Observer.

Country	*United Nations police personnel*
Germany	4
Ghana	1
Poland	2
Russian Federation	2
Switzerland	3
Total	**12**



Map No. 3837 Rev. 51 UNITED NATIONS
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Department of Peacekeeping Operations
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United Nations A/61/473–S/2006/772

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2006
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 27 September 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place between 26 and 27 September 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-54315 (E) 290906 290906

Annex to the identical letters dated 27 September 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli violations and acts of aggression against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 26 September 2006 to 0800 hours on 27 September 2006

From 0800 hours on 26 September 2006 to 0800 hours on 27 September 2006, despite the United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cessation of hostilities as of 0800 hours on 14 August 2006, acts of aggression and land violations by the Israeli enemy continued.

Land violations

At 0930 hours, an enemy Israeli forces group consisting of five Merkava tanks and two Hummer vehicles advanced and set up a roadblock at the Marouahine junction near the international observer outpost. They checked the identity papers of passers-by and detained engineer Husayn Fawwaz and two foreign journalists, whom they then released at 1300 hours. The two Hummer vehicles returned in the direction of occupied Palestinian territory and the tanks headed towards Jabal Blat east of Marouahine.

At 1100 hours, two bulldozers belonging to the Israeli enemy raised an earthen berm (approximately 300 metres in length) north of the town of Ghajar inside Lebanese territory and laid barbed wire in front of it.

At 1130 hours, an Israeli bulldozer entered Lebanese territory at Khallet Ouarde on the outskirts of Aaita al-Chaab and proceeded to bulldoze earth and move it to occupied territory.

United Nations S/2006/773

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2006

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and statements by its President concerning the situations in Liberia and the subregion, in particular its resolutions 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, 1694 (2006) of 13 July 2006 and 1667 (2006) of 31 March 2006,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's report of 12 September 2006 (S/2006/743),

Further welcoming the steps taken by the Government of Liberia to combat corruption,

Expressing its appreciation for the continuing support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU) for the Liberian peace process, as well as for financial and other assistance provided by the international community,

Commending the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for the significant part its support has played in restoring peace and stability to Liberia,

Emphasizing that significant challenges remain in completing reintegration and repatriation of ex-combatants and the urgent restructuring of the Liberian security sector, as well as maintaining stability in Liberia and the subregion,

Welcoming UNMIL's deployments in vulnerable areas at Liberia's borders,

Reiterating the continuing need for UNMIL's support for the security of the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) shall be extended until 31 March 2007;

2. *Reaffirms* its intention to authorize the Secretary-General to redeploy troops between UNMIL and the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) on a temporary basis in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1609 (2005), as may be needed;

06-54531 (E) 021006

3. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's recommendations for a phased, gradual consolidation, drawdown and withdrawal of UNMIL's troop contingent, as the situation permits and without compromising the security of Liberia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor progress on the stabilization of Liberia and to continue to keep the Security Council informed, with particular reference to the broad benchmarks laid out in paragraphs 70 to 71 and annex I of his report of 12 September 2006, in particular the restructuring of the security sector, the reintegration of former combatants, the facilitation of political and ethnic reconciliation, the consolidation of State authority throughout the country, judicial reform, restoration of effective Government control over the country's natural and mineral resources, and establishment of a stable and secure environment necessary to foster economic growth;

5. *Calls* on the Government of Liberia, in close coordination with UNMIL, to take the necessary steps on its part towards achieving the benchmarks laid out in paragraph 4 above, including ensuring the effective implementation of the Forestry Reform Law, the continuing commitment to the Government and Economic Management Program, and the rapid development of a national security policy and architecture and *encourages* the international community to support these efforts;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by UNMIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including the conduct of predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary and other action to ensure that allegations of sexual exploitation or abuse against their personnel are properly investigated and, if substantiated, punished;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2006/774

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2006
English
Original: French

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular its resolutions 1565 of 1 October 2004, 1592 of 30 March 2005, 1596 of 18 April 2005, 1621 of 6 September 2005, 1628 of 30 September 2005, 1635 of 28 October 2005, 1671 of 25 April 2006, 1693 of 30 June 2006, and its resolutions 1650 of 21 December 2005, 1669 of 10 April 2006 and 1692 of 30 June 2006 relating to the situation in Burundi and in the Great Lakes region of Africa,

Paying tribute again to the citizens of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who, on 30 July 2006, demonstrated their extraordinary commitment to the democratic process by taking part in great numbers, freely and peacefully, in the first stage of democratic elections of historical importance to their nation,

Reaffirming its commitment to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as all States in the region and its support for the process of the Global and All Inclusive Agreement on the Transition, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002,

Underlining the importance of elections as the foundation for longer term restoration of peace and stability, national reconciliation and establishment of the rule of law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Commending the role in support of the electoral process played by the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and other international partners of the Democratic Republic of the Congo who provided support to the electoral process, in particular its African partners, and especially South Africa, as well as the European Union and the Force it has temporarily deployed during this period ("EUFOR R.D.Congo"),

Taking note of the fact that the second round of the presidential elections, as well as the provincial elections, are scheduled for 29 October 2006,

Stressing the primary responsibility of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for ensuring security during the period encompassing the elections,

06-54537 (E) 021006

Paying tribute to the donor community for the assistance they provide to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular to the electoral process, and *encouraging* them to maintain it,

Deploring again the violence that erupted in Kinshasa on 20 to 22 August 2006 between security forces loyal to the two remaining presidential candidates,

Condemning the continuation of hostilities by militias and foreign armed groups in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the threat they pose to the holding of elections,

Deploring the persistence of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular those carried out by these militias and foreign armed groups and by elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC), and *stressing* the urgent need for those responsible for these crimes to be brought to justice,

Condemning the continuing illicit flow of weapons within and into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and *declaring its determination* to continue close monitoring of the implementation of the arms embargo imposed by resolution 1493 and expanded by resolution 1596, and to enforce the measures provided for in paragraphs 13 and 15 of resolution 1596 against persons and entities acting in violation of this embargo,

Bearing in mind that the mandate of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) will expire on 31 December 2006,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 22 September 2006 (S/2006/759), and of its recommendations,

Noting that the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MONUC, as contained in resolutions 1565, 1592, 1596, 1621 and 1635 until 15 February 2007;

2. *Decides* to extend until 15 February 2007 the increase in the military and civilian police strength of MONUC authorized by resolutions 1621 and 1635;

3. *Decides* to extend until 31 December 2006 the authorization contained in resolutions 1669 and 1692 for the Secretary-General to redeploy temporarily a maximum of one infantry battalion, a military hospital and 50 military observers from ONUB to MONUC;

4. *Takes note* of the recommendation of the Secretary-General to temporarily maintain until 15 February 2007 the capabilities referred to in paragraph 3 above, and expresses its intention to re-examine this issue before 31 December 2006 with a view to ensuring that MONUC has adequate capabilities to perform its mandate fully until the date referred to in paragraph 1;

5. *Underlines* the temporary character of the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and *requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps with a view to downsizing or repatriating this additional strength by 15 February 2007, as long as their presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo would no longer be vital to the successful completion of the electoral process;

6. *Calls once again* on the Transitional institutions and on all Congolese parties to ensure that free, fair and peaceful elections take place, that the next steps of the timetable for polls developed by the Independent Electoral Commission are scrupulously respected and calls on all candidates, in particular the two remaining presidential candidates, to restate their commitment to the democratic process;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of a cantonment of non-police security forces in the province of Kinshasa and its support for the International Committee in Support of the Transition (CIAT) in this regard, and *takes note* of the Commitment for a weapons-free city-province of Kinshasa signed on 23 September 2006;

8. *Calls on* the Transitional institutions and all Congolese parties to ensure that the security forces exercise restraint and remain impartial while providing security to the electoral process, and to respect the rights of every candidate to conduct a campaign;

9. *Calls* on all Congolese parties to refrain from incitement to hatred and violence and from any threat or use of force to prevent elections, dispute their outcome or subvert the peace process, and to resolve political differences by peaceful means, including through the framework established with the facilitation of MONUC, and in the framework of democratic institutions and the rule of law;

10. *Welcomes* the intention expressed by the Secretary-General to consult closely with the new Congolese authorities on an adjustment of MONUC's mandate and capacities after the completion of the electoral process, requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Council in this regard by the end of January 2007, and *expresses* its commitment to continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the post-transitional period;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2006/775

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2006

Original: English

Denmark, France, Ghana, Greece, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Sudan, in particular resolutions 1665 (2006) of 29 March 2006, 1651 (2005) of 21 December 2005, 1591 (2005) of 29 March 2005, and 1556 (2004) of 30 July 2004 and statements of its President concerning Sudan,

Stressing again its firm commitment to the cause of peace throughout Sudan, full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 January 2005, full implementation of the framework agreed between the parties for a resolution of the conflict in Darfur (the Darfur Peace Agreement), and an end to the violence and atrocities in Darfur,

Urging those parties that have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so without delay and not act in any way that would impede the implementation of the Agreement, and *further urging* that those that have signed that Agreement implement their obligations without delay,

Deploring the ongoing violence, impunity, and consequent deterioration of the humanitarian situation, and *reiterating* its deep concern about the security of civilians and humanitarian aid workers and about humanitarian access to populations in need, and *calling* upon all parties in Darfur to cease offensive actions immediately and to refrain from further violent attacks,

Commending the efforts of, and reiterating its full support for, the African Union, the Secretary-General, and the leaders of the region to promote peace and stability in Darfur,

Recalling the 25 July 2006 midterm briefing by the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 1591 (2005) and extended by resolutions 1651 (2005) and 1665 (2006), *anticipating* the receipt of the Panel's final report presented on 31 August 2006 to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and currently under consideration, and *expressing* its intent to study the Panel's recommendations further and to consider appropriate next steps,

Emphasizing the need to respect the provisions of the Charter concerning privileges and immunities, and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of

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the United Nations, as applicable to United Nations operations and persons engaged in such operations,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan, and recalling the importance of the principles of good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Determining that the situation in Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 29 September 2007 the mandate of the Panel of Experts originally appointed pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and previously extended by resolutions 1651 (2005) and 1665 (2006), and requests the Secretary-General to appoint a fifth member to enable the Panel to better carry out its mission, and to take the necessary administrative measures;

2. *Requests* the Panel of Experts to provide no later than 29 March 2007 a midterm briefing on its work and no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution an interim report to the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), and a final report no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

3. *Urges* all States, relevant United Nations bodies, the African Union and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying any information at their disposal on implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and resolution 1556 (2004);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2006/776

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 September 2006

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and statements pertaining to the situation between Ethiopia and Eritrea (hereinafter referred to as "the parties") and the requirements contained therein, including in particular resolutions 1320 of 15 September 2000, 1430 of 14 August 2002, 1466 of 14 March 2003, 1640 of 23 November 2005 and 1681 of 31 May 2006,

Stressing its unwavering commitment to the peace process, and to the full and expeditious implementation of the Algiers Agreements, and the importance of prompt implementation of the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (S/2002/423) as a basis for peaceful and cooperative relations between the parties,

Reaffirming the integrity of the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) as provided for in the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities of 18 June 2000 (S/2000/601) and recalling the objectives of its establishment and the commitment of the parties to respect the TSZ,

Commending the efforts made by the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and its military and civilian personnel to accomplish its duties, despite the difficult circumstances,

Stressing further that the full demarcation of the border between the two parties is vital to lasting peace between Ethiopia and Eritrea as well as in the region, and *recalling* that both parties have agreed to accept the delimitation and demarcation determinations of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission (EEBC) as final and binding,

Expressing its full support for the ongoing process, aimed at implementing the final and binding decision of the EEBC,

Taking note of UNMEE's statement of 25 September 2006 on allegations against UNMEE staff,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 September 2006 (S/2006/749),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMEE for a period of four months, until 31 January 2007;

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2. *Reiterates its demand* expressed in paragraph 1 of resolution 1640 (2005) that Eritrea reverse, without further delay or preconditions, all restrictions on UNMEE's movement and operations, and provide UNMEE with the access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties, in this regard *expresses its deep concern* at the recent expulsion of UNMEE personnel by Eritrea;

3. *Reiterates its call* expressed in paragraph 2 of resolution 1640 (2005) that the parties show maximum restraint and refrain from any threat or use of force against each other;

4. *Reiterates its demand* expressed in paragraph 5 of resolution 1640 (2005) that Ethiopia accept fully and without delay the final and binding decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission and take immediately concrete steps to enable, without preconditions, the Commission to demarcate the border completely and promptly;

5. *Regrets* the lack of progress on demarcation, *calls upon* both parties to cooperate fully with the EEBC, including attending EEBC meetings, *stresses* that the parties have primary responsibility for the implementation of the Algiers Agreements, and *calls again upon* the parties to implement completely and without further delay or preconditions the decision of the EEBC and to take concrete steps to resume the demarcation process;

6. *Demands* that the parties provide UNMEE with the necessary access, assistance, support and protection required for the performance of its duties, including its mandated task to assist the EEBC in the expeditious and orderly implementation of the Delimitation Decision, in accordance with resolutions 1430 (2002) and 1466 (2003) and *demands* that any restrictions be lifted immediately;

7. *Intends* in the event it determines that the parties have not demonstrated progress towards demarcation by 31 January 2007, to transform or reconfigure UNMEE as the Council may decide;

8. *Intends further* to review the situation before 30 November 2006, in order to prepare for possible changes by 31 January 2007, and to that end *requests* the Secretary-General to present updated options for possible changes to UNMEE's mandate;

9. *Expresses* its willingness to reconsider any changes to UNMEE it may make in accordance with paragraph 7 in light of subsequent progress towards demarcation, and its readiness to take further decisions to ensure that UNMEE will be able to facilitate demarcation as progress becomes possible;

10. *Calls* on Member States to provide contributions to the Trust Fund, established pursuant to resolution 1177 (1998) and referred to in Article 4 (17) of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed by the Governments of Ethiopia and Eritrea on 12 December 2000, in order to support the demarcation process;

11. *Expresses* its deep appreciation for the contribution and dedication of the troop-contributing countries to the work of UNMEE;

12. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2006/777

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 October 2006

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Ban Ki-moon be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011.

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